

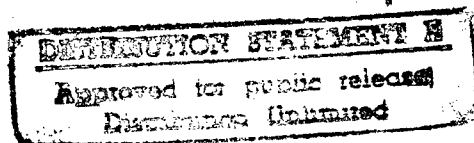
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Mongolia Report

No. 354



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65TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Ulaanbaatar Center of Celebration

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The 7th of November is a date written in gold letters in the history of mankind. On this day 65 years ago the volley from the cruiser "Aurora" announced to the world the beginning of a new era--the era of transition from capitalism to communism. The dawn of a new life lit up the entire planet. On the day of the 65th anniversary of the Great October the eyes of all the people of the world are on the USSR. The country of Soviets was the first in the world to build socialism and the first to start the construction of communism. This particular anniversary is especially significant because this year is also the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The ideas of October are realized in the deeds and achievements of countries of socialist cooperation. Socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, are in the vanguard of the peoples' struggle for peace throughout the world and for preventing the threat of war.

The liberating ideas of the Great October had a direct influence on the victorious march of the People's Revolution across our country. As a result, the dawn of freedom and socialism began to shine in the center of Asia. Today it is gratifying to note that Mongolia is moving confidently along the bright path of socialist construction under the all-conquering banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Mongolian people, tied by unbreakable bonds of friendship to the people of the first country of the victorious proletariat, are observing the 65th anniversary of the Great October as their own holiday, with great labor and political enthusiasm. In 1922, the year after the victory of the People's Revolution, an order was issued by D. Sukhe Bator, war minister and commander-in-chief, concerning a victory parade dedicated to the 5th anniversary of the October Revolution, to be held in the Mongolian capital. Since that time the October holiday has been celebrated in our country every year. From year to year this wonderful tradition has grown richer and is filled with deeper meaning. The workers of Mongolia dedicate their leading labor and their achievements in building a new society to the anniversaries of the Great October, which always receive the sincere outpourings of a nationwide celebration. This year is no exception. All the labor collectives in the country, every worker and farm laborer made special efforts for the pre-October work period.

Ulaanbaatar, the capital of Mongolia, is dressed up in holiday colors. Everywhere red and blue banners, placards and slogans can be seen, which hail the all-conquering ideas of the Great October, the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union, and its peaceful initiatives.

D. Sukhe Bator Square is full of festive decorations. Columns of demonstrators pour into the square from all ends of the city. The building facades are hung with portraits of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, leaders of the world proletariat; comrades L. I. Brezhnev and N. A. Tikhonov; and members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee. Red slogans read: "Long Live Marxism-Leninism!", "Long Live Proletarian Internationalism!", "Glory to the Great October!", "Long Live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!", "Long Live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!".

The workers of the Mongolian capital have gathered here, the main square of the republic, to express again their unshakable loyalty to the work of Lenin, the ideas of the Great October, and the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

On the reviewing stands for honored guests there are members of the MPRP Central Committee, deputies of the MPR People's Great Hural, partisans of the 1921 People's Revolution, veterans of the revolutionary struggle, Heroes of the MPR, Heroes of Labor of the MPR, party, state and public figures, leading people in industry, figures from science, culture and art, members of diplomatic posts recognized in the MPR, and Soviet specialists working in the MPR.

It is 10 o'clock in the morning. A loud, many-voiced "Hurrah!", vigorous applause and cheers in honor of the 65th anniversary of October and the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, greet those gathered on the central reviewing stand on the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, including party and government leaders: comrades Y. Tsedenbal, J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, S. Jalan-aajab, D. Maydar, D. Molomjamts, T. Ragchaa, B. Dejid, N. Jagbaral, S. Lubsangombo, G. Ad'yaa and M. Dash; deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers T. Molom, M. Peljee, D. Sodnom, C. Suren and D. Tsegegmid; T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; generals of the Mongolian People's Army, as well as [word indistinct] in our country to take part in the celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the Great October a delegation from the Union of Soviet Associations for Friendship and Cultural Ties Abroad, and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association; and V. V. Gorbatko, chairman of the Central Administration of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association, pilot-cosmonaut, two-time Hero of the Soviet Union, and Hero of the MPR.

C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, gave a speech at the festive workers' rally dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Speech Given by C. Suren

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Nov 82 pp 1, 2 and 3

[Speech by C. Suren at demonstration in Ulaanbaatar on 7 November 1982 in honor of 65th anniversary of October Revolution, as reported by T. Jargalma, NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Respected Guests!

Today the Mongolian people join the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world in celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Today's holiday of the Great October is even more significant because it is being observed on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, which has become a practical embodiment of the ideas of Lenin and Leninist national policy.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the name of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the MPR, I warmly and sincerely greet all the workers of our country.

A warm greeting to the specialists from the great Country of Soviets, who are participating directly in the construction of socialism in Mongolia and who are giving us comprehensive help, and also to the specialists from other countries of socialist cooperation!

The Soviet Union, the cradle of October, is building a communist society and is moving in the vanguard of the peoples' struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The worldwide system of socialism, the formation of which was the main result of the October Revolution, is having a huge revolutionizing influence on the course of world history. Together with the international communist and workers' and national liberation movements, it is defining the main path for development of all mankind.

The Program of Peace for the 1980s, set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, and the consistent struggle of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the heroic Soviet people for realization of the program, form a lasting foundation for realizing the important and sacred task of preserving the peace on earth achieved by the Great October.

Thanks to the October Revolution, the workers of Mongolia, having embarked on a course of progress and development, are meeting the glorious anniversary of the Great October with gratifying successes in implementing the decisions of

the 18th MPRP Congress and meeting the plan quotas for 1982--the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan for the development of the country's national economy and culture.

All the successes and achievements of the MPR on the path of building socialism are the result of the great creative strength of the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Mongolian workers are grateful with all their hearts to the CPSU, its Central Committee, headed by L. I. Brezhnev, the Soviet government and the heroic Soviet people for their all-around, truly fraternal help in building socialism in Mongolia and they wish them great new successes in realizing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the cradle of October, the stronghold of peace, socialism and social progress!

Let the inviolable fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples flourish!

Let there be peace throughout the entire world!

The thunder of applause rolls across the square, cheers in honor of the Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR resound, and the national anthems of the MPR and the USSR can be heard.

To the sound of pioneers' horns and the roll of drums, pioneers and school-children move onto the square in long, narrow rows--they are the future of our socialist homeland. According to tradition they open the holiday workers' demonstration. A group of pioneers with bouquets of fresh flowers runs up to the central reviewing stand and gives the flowers to the party and government leaders.

Columns of the city's workers appear on the square. The working class of the capital is marching. Workers from the fuel-energy industry are leading the demonstration. The eyes of all the people gathered in the square are directed toward the portraits of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin. The eternal teachings of V. I. Lenin, the great leader of the world proletariat, serve as a pathfinding compass for the CPSU, the MPRP and other communist and workers' parties. With his teachings the parties can check their progress toward communism--the bright future for mankind.

The demonstrators are carrying portraits of L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal. Under their leadership the Central Committees of our parties are implementing a policy directed toward constant improvement of the people's standard of living, they carry on a tireless struggle for relaxation of international tensions, prevention of war, and control of the arms race. The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union receive broad support on every continent.

A car framed in red flags appears on the square. It is carrying a picture of the meeting between L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal that was held in the Crimea in August of this year. Once again it confirms the complete unity of views between the leaders of our parties and states on all questions; it is a bright new page in the chronicle of friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The working class of Mongolia is making a huge contribution to the construction of socialism in their homeland. The party's outline for accelerated development of the fuel-energy industry is being put into practice successfully. Workers of this sector of the economy are greeting the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the fuel-energy industry with gratifying successes. More than 40 enterprises have surpassed the plan quotas for October. The leading collectives are those of the Baga nuur coal mine, the Aduunchuluun mine, the "Nalaykha-Kapital'naya" mines, the capital's thermo-electric stations nos 1 and 2, the Darhan thermo-electric station imeni V. I. Lenin, and the power enterprises of the Ubs, Hobd and Gobi-Altay aymags.

Posters being carried by demonstrators celebrate the inviolable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and peace throughout the world.

New columns come onto the square like a wide, rushing river. A sea of smiles and the multi-colored flags create an atmosphere of enthusiasm and celebration. Representatives of workers from a detachment of geologists and workers from the ore-mining industry march by. They have surpassed their mine-drilling plan for 10 months. The Central Geological Expedition and the Geology Administration of Darhan and Bayanhongor Aymag reported on completion of the yearly plan. The best collectives among the industrial enterprises in the system of the Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry are considered to be those of the "Erdenet" mining and concentration combine, which has become a graphic symbol of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, and the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Non-Ferrous Metals] Association, where Mongolian and Soviet workers work side by side. A car symbolizing the "Erdenet" mining and concentration combine built by the hands of fraternal peoples moves slowly in front of the reviewing stands. The Erdenet workers report that since the beginning of the year they have surpassed production plans by 34.1 million tugriks. Placards carried by the demonstrators celebrate in different languages free and equitable labor, the labor which brings happiness and enlightenment to the people and the homeland.

A car with a sign reading "USSR--60" enters the square. This year is significant because all of progressive humanity is at the threshold of the great 60th anniversary of the formation of the first multi-national state in the world--the USSR. Workers of light and food industry report on their labor achievements for the October anniversary; they surpassed the plan quotas for 10 months of the year by 101.5 percent. The posters they are carrying call for a campaign for improved quality of production, increased labor productivity and increased production efficiency. This sector's workers are achieving gratifying successes thanks to the introduction of advanced labor methods, and most of all, Soviet experience. The L'vov system for managing production quality has been applied throughout the country, as have the Saratov method

for production without defects, the experience of the Shchekin chemical plastics combine in controlling workers' norms, and many others. In Mongolia it is difficult to find a sector of the economy where the help and support of the Soviet people cannot be felt.

Above the panorama of the huge new residential tracts of the capital there is a red canvas with the words, "The Embodiment of Leninist Ideas". The ideas of Lenin truly have been a guarantee of the level of development achieved in Mongolia. In our country there has been a realization of the Leninist teachings on the possibility of making the transition from pre-capitalist relations to socialism with the help of the proletariat from a victorious country.

In front of a column of construction workers and workers from the construction materials industry there is a placard that reads: "Lenin and October"; another reads: "The Party is the Mind, Honor and Conscience of Our Epoch". Red and blue banners wave in the wind. The construction workers are carrying portraits of V. I. Lenin, D. Sukhe Bator, L. I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal, thus expressing their ardent support of the policies of the CPSU, the MPRP, the Soviet Union and the MPR.

In one rank Mongolian workers are marching side by side with Soviet specialists who are participating directly in the construction of socialism in our country. The hands of Soviet construction workers have helped build dozens of industrial enterprises, residential buildings, agricultural and cultural-everyday services projects in various corners of our republic. There is a saying among our people that one discovers the value of a horse in riding it and the value of a man in friendship. The purity and depth of friendly feelings of the fraternal Soviet people have been recognized by Mongolian workers in days of peaceful construction, in the hard times of the Halhin battles, and in the crushing defeat of militaristic Japan.

"Moscow--to Ulaanbaatar." These words can be seen far in the distance. Here comes the glorious collective from the Soviet General Construction Trust No 2. They are making a huge contribution to making the Mongolian capital more beautiful. On D. Sukhe Bator Square there are workers from Soviet General Construct Trust No 3 and "Mongolenergostroy" [Mongolian Energy Construction]. There are red slogans above the workers that read: "A Fitting Greeting for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR"; "We Will Put into Practice the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress!"; "Long Live the CPSU and MPRP!"; "Let Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Flourish and Grow Stronger!"; "The USSR is the Stronghold of Peace".

Among the festive columns are representatives of the agricultural workers. This year the republic's livestock breeders raised more young animals than ever before--around 9.5 million head; they successfully fulfilled the plan for increasing the cattle population. Farmers provided the state with over 30 million poods of grain. The posters that the workers are carrying tell of the achievements of workers in this sector of the economy and the help of the Soviet Union during the current five-year plan.

"Together on the Path of October and on the Path of the Cosmos", reads a poster on a car in the column of water management workers. In 10 months 1200 water points and 2800 engineering-type irrigation systems were built in this country. The workers of the forestry and woodworking industry did exceptional work before the holiday. They met the sector's plan for 10 months. The most gratifying successes were achieved by the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, built with Soviet aid. Slogans above the columns glorify Mongolian-Soviet friendship and the all-conquering ideas of the Great October.

Now entering the square are representatives of a large detachment of motor transport workers. Their red banners read: "Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Guarantees the Flourishing and Development of our Country"; "Long Live the CPSU--the Party of the Great Lenin!". The historic meeting between Lenin and Sukhe Bator that marked the beginning of the eternal friendship between our peoples is portrayed on a panel set up on a car. The transport workers are carrying portraits of V. I. Lenin, D. Sukhe Bator, L. I. Brezhnev, Y. Tsedenbal, and an emblem symbolizing Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

Following the transport workers, railroad workers appear before the reviewing stands. Models of the Gold Soembo and the hammer and sickle are displayed on a car, and railroad workers of the two countries speak eloquently of the unbreakable bonds of friendship that tie our peoples together. The demonstrators are carrying portraits of L. I. Brezhnev and N. A. Tikhonov, and slogans hailing the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, expressing friendship between our peoples, parties and countries. A red placard reads: "Warm Greetings to the BAM Construction Workers!". Slogans on cars call for active and enterprising labor. The words "Nayramdal--Friendship" are blazing everywhere.

The Soviet Union has provided crucial aid in the development of transportation and communications in our country and in training skilled personnel. It is especially gratifying to note this on this festive day. Today the freight transported by railroads accounts for 70 percent of the country's freight turnover and more than 90 percent of all import-export freight.

With Soviet help, a radio relay line was built from the capital toward the west and "Ekran-ChM" receiving stations have been set up in many aymags. This has made it possible for residents of many somons of our country to watch Soviet television broadcasts.

The red banners and placards above the columns of worker-demonstrators of municipal and domestic services read: "Warm Fraternal Greetings to Fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties!"; "The MPR is an Integral Part of the World Socialist System!"; "Universal and Complete Disarmament!"; "Proletariats of the World, Unite!"; "Two Congresses--One Goal". Year by year and day by day the quality of domestic services for the population improves and the volume of the services expands. The Soviet Union provides aid in developing this sector of the economy. In our capital, with the technical-economic aid of the USSR, the secondary water supply system has been expanded and construction has been started on centralized water supply and sewer systems in the cities of Olgiy, Uliastay, Saynshand and Hobd.

Now in front of the reviewing stands are columns of workers from trade and public catering. The slogans and banners they are carrying call for successful realization of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and introduction of advanced labor methods. The attention of all those present is directed at a huge photograph showing the moment in 1966 when comrades L. I. Breznev and Y. Tsendenbal signed the Agreement on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and MPR, which opened a new page in the history of Mongolian-Soviet relations.

Scholars are making a large contribution to the development of the republic's national economy. Their developments are being introduced into production everywhere. Passing the reviewing stands, the representatives of scientific organizations assure the party and government of their resolve to take on with honor the lofty tasks which the party has set before the country's scholars.

At present there are 60,000 young men and women studying in Mongolia's VUZ's, institutions of higher education technical schools and vocational-technical schools. The best of them are passing in front of the reviewing stands. The slogans blazing above their columns read: "The Ideas of the Great Lenin Live and Are Victorious Throughout the Entire World!"; "We Hail the Remarkable Achievements of Soviet Science and Technology"; "Peace, Friendship and Solidarity". This year is also significant because it is the 60th anniversary of the first training of national MPR personnel in the USSR. During these years over 27,000 Mongolian young people have received specializations in the institution of higher education, technical school and vocational-technical schools of the Country of Soviets. They are now in the front ranks of the builders of socialism. Currently there are almost 10,000 Mongolian young people studying in Soviet educational institutions.

Now on the square are representatives of workers in health care, culture and art. Their placards read: "Long Live Peace Throughout the World!"; "The MPR is a Peaceful Country"; "Asia Must Be a Continent of Peace"; "Children Are our Bright Future". The Soviet people have made a huge contribution to the development of modern medicine. The names of the first Soviet physicians to work in our country always will be remembered with gratitude by the Mongolian people. They are: S. M. Nemoy, P. N. Shastin, I. V. Strel'chuk, A. B. Gol'dman, A. L. Berlin, I. K. Murashev, L. S. Soboleva, I. K. Zav'yalova, and many others. Today Soviet physicians are still working fruitfully in Mongolia, giving their rich experience and knowledge to their Mongolian colleagues. At present for every 10,000 people, there are 107 hospital beds, 22 physicians, and 75 middle-level medical personnel.

The festive procession is brought to a close by a parade of athletes. It is led by P. Otgonbayar, International Class Master of Sports and silver medal winner in a world boxing championship; N. Burgeda, International Class Master of Sports and world champion sambo wrestler; and Z. Batlab, winner of the juniors' world championship in sambo wrestling. They march past the reviewing stand carrying the state flags of the MPR and USSR, and a blue flag--the symbol of peace on earth. The best athletes in the republic pass by with the sun glinting off their medals. Young athletes perform gymnastics exercises.

The festive workers' rally and demonstration on D. Sukhe Bator Square, dedicated to the Great October Socialist Revolution, has demonstrated the close solidarity of the Mongolian people and the MPRP, the loyalty to the work of the great Lenin, the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, the unlimited dedication to the ideals of peace and socialism, and their resolve to realize completely the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

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SPEECH BY Y. TSEDENBAL AT FIFTH PLENUM OF MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 8 Dec 82 pp 1 and 2

[Speech of Y. Tsedenbal presented at the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples' Revolutionary Party held on 7 December 1982]

[Text] Comrades!

Communists and workers of Mongolia received with deep grief the sad news of the death of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, eminent leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, a figure of high authority in the international communist movement, and tireless champion of peace and friendship between peoples.

L. I. Brezhnev dedicated all of his strength and his wealth of knowledge and experience to the triumph of the ideas of the Great October, to the noble struggle for the victory of socialism and communism, and for preservation and strengthening of peace throughout the world.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was a loyal Leninist, a consistent internationalist and a tireless champion of peace and friendship between peoples. He made a huge contribution to strengthening and developing in every way possible the inviolable Leninist friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, sincere friend of the Mongolian people, was awarded the titles of Hero of the MPR, Hero of Labor, and Honorary Citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Communists and workers of socialist Mongolia pay a tribute of deep respect to the late Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and in their hearts they will always keep his bright image as a leading champion of peace and social progress of humanity.

Let us stand and honor the bright memory of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev with a minute of silence.

Comrades!

Under consideration at the current Plenum of the party Central Committee is the question of the results of the second year of the five-year plan and the

tasks for the country's socio-economic development in 1983. Comrade J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, will present a report on this question.

In the current year our country's workers, supported by the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and through their own intensive labor, are achieving new successes in developing our economy and culture. A great stimulus for labor has been provided by the socialist competition throughout the country in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is gratifying to note that dozens of industrial enterprises and other economic organizations, hundreds of shops and departments, many thousands of our workers are already working toward fulfilling the plan for the third year of the five-year plan.

Presently in the country more than 9.4 million head of all different kinds of young livestock are being raised. This year our farmers achieved definite successes in grain harvests.

According to preliminary data, this year's plan for gross industrial production will be surpassed. The collectives of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine and the Nalayh and Berh mines are excellent models of successful fulfillment of production quotas.

There are also many leading collectives in other sectors of the national economy and culture that are achieving remarkable results in creative labor.

The tasks set by the party and government for improving the workers' well-being are being realized steadily. The national income produced in 1982 increased by 7.4 percent compared to the previous year, and the volume of means appropriated by the state for financing social and cultural measures has increased by 16 percent.

From year to year our economy is growing and becoming stronger. Now in 40 days we produce the same gross national product as was produced in 1950 in an entire year.

Guided by the results we have achieved and the possibilities at hand, the party is setting important new tasks for the coming year. The outline of the national economy plan for 1983 corresponds to the tasks outlined at the 18th party Congress for the country's socio-economic development and improvement in the people's well-being. The gains outlined in the plan can be accomplished only on a foundation of effective and efficient work in all sectors of the national economy and culture. We are speaking of improving every link in the production chain and improving the entire chain as a whole. V. I. Lenin wrote: "If a steel chain is needed to support a weight of 100 poods, then what will happen if just one steel link in the chain is replaced by a wooden one?"

The chain will break.

The strength or integrity of all the other links cannot save the situation. The wooden link breaks and the whole chain breaks." (V. I. Lenin, Complete Works; vol. 32, p. 201).

It should be emphasized that not everywhere are we consistently putting into practice the party's course on improving the efficiency of national production and the quality of work and on providing high final results. In a number of cases the reason for this is a lack of a truly critical approach to the issue on the part of many management workers in party, state and social organizations, and they may also fail to meet the party's demands for applying self-analysis to their work.

We should not forget that year by year we have a steady increase in the scale of production, economic ties expand and deepen, both within individual sectors and throughout the national economy as a whole. Under these conditions, flaws in management and absence of efficient, well-coordinated work in all the links of the economy can lead to failure to fulfill plan quotas. We have quite a few examples of this.

Under this year's relatively favorable weather conditions, livestock losses increased by a factor of 1.7-2.6 compared to the same period last year in the following aymags: Suhbaatar (comrade D. Tseren, first secretary of the aymag party committee; comrade S. Dorj, chairman of the executive committee of the aymag assembly of people's deputies); Hobsgol (comrade G. Chingel, first secretary of the aymag part committee; comrade I. Gulhu, chairman of the executive committee of the aymag assembly of peoples deputies); and Dronod (comrade Y. Toybgo, first secretary of the aymag party committee; comrade D. Lhasuren, chairman of the executive committee of the aymag assembly of peoples deputies).

In terms of farming, a number of the country's state farms did not fulfill their harvest plans. The reasons for this lie in a failure to observe agro-technical methods and in poor organization. For example, the Bayanharat state farm in Selenge aymag (comrade S. Choyjo, director; comrade D. Yagan, party committee secretary) obtained almost half as much grain per hectare as did the neighboring Yoroo farm (comrade N. Nyamjargal, director; comrade J. Gerelchuluun, party committee secretary), in spite of the fact that the soil and climatic conditions at these farms are essentially the same.

Systematic expansion of irrigated land for cultivation is of great importance in our country's arid conditions. We have acquired significant experience in irrigating land for growing grain, potatoes and vegetables, as well as hay, by improving exploitation of irrigation systems and utilizing local water resources--streams, springs, boring wells, and melted snow. However, not all agricultural associations, state farms and fodder farms demonstrate activity, initiative and persistence in mobilizing their possibilities and reserves.

When speaking of increasing the crop capacity of the fields, we should also devote the necessary attention to developing seed-farming. High-quality

seeds are a guarantee of the future harvest. We must reproduce high-quality seeds taking into consideration the soil and climatic conditions of a given region; we must provide seed-growing farms with the necessary technology and equipment. This requires that the Ministry of Agriculture, party and state agencies of the corresponding aymags, and scientific research institutions join forces and demonstrate creative initiatives.

We must activate work in the proper ministries for developing long-term, directed food production programs.

Comrades! We have serious deficiencies in fulfilling capital construction plans.

We must constantly increase the responsibility of both the construction organizations and their clients for developing and realizing plans of organizational-technical measures to fulfill state quotas in all indicators.

Rational, economic utilization of material resources is becoming one of the most pressing problems in developing our country's economy. In light of this, every ministry was assigned for the first time in 1981, five-year goals for economy of different types of material resources.

In a number of industrial organizations, one can often see wasteful use of material and fuel-energy resources. We must make strict demands that economic, management, party and social organizations rid themselves of these negative phenomena.

Questions of economy of material resources must become a topic of periodic discussion at meetings of primary party organizations, in aymag, city and rayon party committees. We need to establish the conditions under which each communist, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League member, pioneer, and each citizen cannot ignore the facts of waste and poor management. The Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and pioneer organizations should play a large role here in developing the fundamental planning, and should report on their work to the proper higher-level organizations.

The campaign for economy and thrift is a campaign for improved quality in all of our work. Therefore, it is of great partywide and statewide significance. The course and results of the campaign must be presented regularly by means of mass communication.

Communists and workers of our country at one time greeted with great enthusiasm the slogan of the party Central Committee: "From childhood everyone should be scrupulously economical, zealous and thrifty, and every step of the way should be vigilant and save every bit, every grain of socialist property, showing the utmost respect for labor." Party organizations have done a great deal of political organization work to realize the party's urgent appeal, and many interesting and useful undertakings have been worked out. However, it must be stated that in some party organizations and also at a number of industrial enterprises and farms, the ideas of the slogan have not been given first priority. The highly meaningful appeal made by the party is a continu-

ous program task which must be practiced every day in the activities of every communist and Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League member, every worker in all sectors of the economy and culture.

Comrades! The party assigns the utmost importance to ideological support for fulfilling plan quotas. This means that with the aid of agitation and propaganda, we must provide the ideological-political training for our people to fulfill state plans successfully and we must strive for each worker to have a deep understanding of his role in realizing the plans. Agitation and propaganda work must be conducted constantly among labor collectives. Propaganda for and introduction of progressive methods must be given priority.

Thorough knowledge and analysis of concrete economic indicators, support and dissemination of progressive methods, realization of real control over the fulfillment of state plans, and critical evaluation of one's own work--this is where party, state and social organizations and their leaders should concentrate their attention.

With a highly responsible and creative approach to the matter, election meetings should be organized and held in the first half of 1983 in primary party organizations and aymag, city, and rayon party conferences.

Party groups are called upon to play an important role in solving the tasks set before labor collectives. Worthy of note and dissemination is the experience of the party group of one of the brigades of the exploitation section No 2 of the Nalayh mine (comrade T. Dorj, party group organizer) and the party group of the livestock brigade "Gubee" in the Dzereg somon, Hobd aymag (comrade B. Dashdzebeg, party group organizer).

Aymag, city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations should pay particular attention to systematic improvement of party group leadership, to generalizing and disseminating their progressive methods through the press, radio and other means of mass communication.

Comrades! The attention of all our organizations now should be directed at better organization of wintering livestock, delivery and raising of young animals, and on complete preservation of the entire livestock population over the winter-spring period. A central position should be given to introducing methods of leading workers, and scientific-technical achievements on the basis of concrete plans. To determine, study and disseminate the best labor models, to develop creative activity among our workers, aymag and city party committees, aymag and city executive committees, and agricultural and social organizations must make fuller use of the huge possibilities of socialist competition, and they must eliminate elements of formalism in organizing it. The most important point here is model organization of control over implementing the measures outlined in the plan.

The party Central Committee is appealing to all communists and workers of our country to mobilize all their efforts toward successfully fulfilling and surpassing state plan quotas for 1983.

Comrades! The celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution throughout the world has turned into a graphic demonstration of the triumphant procession of the ideas of the Great October, and of further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the peoples of countries of socialist cooperation and all progressive forces of the world in the struggle for a better future for mankind.

We now are moving toward yet another important date of great international significance--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the reliable stronghold of peace, democracy and social progress of peoples.

Practical socialism as expressed in countries of worldwide socialist cooperation has a determining influence on the course of history of mankind through its remarkable successes in building a new economy and culture, and in educating workers. The authority and influence of the foreign policy of world socialism is growing steadily. It consists mainly of maintaining peaceful conditions for building socialism and communism.

The policies of socialist countries are always confirmed by concrete actions. The most graphic example of this is the Soviet Union's commitment against first use of nuclear weapons. This is a bold and practical step and an urgent appeal to other nuclear powers, directed at averting the possibility of a nuclear war. The noble initiative of the Soviet Union is reinforced by consistent, constructive proposals directed at a nuclear freeze, immediate ban on nuclear testing, and so on.

Communists and workers of the MPR completely support the efforts of the Soviet Union in deepening the process of detente, controlling the arms race and effecting disarmament as sincere strivings to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The constancy and consistency of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union were once again confirmed in the speech given by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the regular Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's words, full of deep optimism and humanism as he stated that the difficulties and tension in the world can and should be overcome, inspired peoples in different parts of this planet for further development of the campaign for peace and a peaceful future for mankind.

Comrades! The foreign policy and practical actions of the MPRP and MPR government are directed consistently toward strengthening peace and security in Asia. Now this huge continent still remains an arena of dangerous confrontation.

Practicing a strategy of global expansion, the current administration of the United States is increasing and intensifying its interference in the internal affairs of governments on the Asian continent. The barbaric aggression against Lebanon, the genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples provide clear evidence of the anti-Arab, neo-colonialist thrust of the so-called American-Israeli strategic agreement and the Camp David accord. Our party and the MPR government severely condemn the bloody crimes of Tel Aviv and its

supporters, and they support the comprehensive settlement of the problem in the Middle East on the foundation of principles set forth in the proposal of the Soviet Union on 15 September of this year.

The situation in Southeast Asia remains very serious because of the constant schemes of imperialist forces and their accomplices that are in conflict with the new realities here, specifically, the steady strengthening of the people's democratic order in Kampuchea. Reactionary forces are doing everything to aggravate the tensions in this region; they are trying to turn ASEAN into a military-political block.

The fraternal countries of Indochina are making every effort to normalize conditions in the region and to improve relations with ASEAN countries. The MPR values highly their constructive proposals and initiatives which serve as a good foundation for stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The military-political strategy of the United States to draw Japan into its orbit is causing growing concern among peoples in the Far East. The American-Japanese "security agreement" assumes sinister practical implications as a result of which militarism is growing in Japan itself. This clearly contradicts the fundamental interests of the peoples of Asia, including the Japanese people themselves.

The peoples want to see in Japan a government making its contribution to strengthening peace and developing mutually beneficial cooperation on the Asian continent.

Concerned over the current situation in a number of regions in Asia, the MPR is following closely the policies and actions of the Chinese leadership after the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress. We are not indifferent to the kind of foreign policy course it practices. The policies and actions of the Chinese government directly affect not only our country and all the states neighboring China, but also the state of affairs throughout Asia and the entire world.

From this podium I would like to confirm once again our country's consistent position concerning Mongolian-Chinese relations: they can be normalized on the basis of principles corresponding to the interests of socialism and peace.

The MPR government attaches great importance to the realistic policies of the Indian government in the international arena. They serve as an important factor in strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. In light of this, we note with satisfaction the important results of the recent official visit by the Prime Minister of India to the Soviet Union.

Coordinating its actions closely with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the MPR government is directing its efforts toward developing friendly relations with Asian states, strengthening mutual understanding and trust among them, and realizing joint acts for maintaining peace and security on the Asian continent. This is the direction of the MPR's initiative for working out and signing a convention on non-aggression and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The positive reaction of many

countries in Asia and other regions of the world makes us confident that it corresponds fully to the fundamental interests of the peoples of our continent and to the aim of strengthening trust among them.

The Mongolian people, just as other peoples of the world, take a decisive stand against the extremely dangerous course of imperialist and reactionary forces, primarily that of the American militarists, directed at intensifying confrontation and realizing a "crusade" against practical socialism.

The Mongolian people and the MPR government strongly condemn the criminal preparations of the United States and its allies for a new war, their pressure and blackmail in dealing with the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries, the intensification of the United States military presence in various parts of the world, their attempts to expand the sphere of criminal acts of NATO, and so on.

A wide wave of protest and indignation throughout the world, even in the United States itself, was brought on by the recent adventurist decision of the American administration to deploy 100 new "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, an offensive weapon, not a defensive one.

Today, as never before, it is of utmost importance that every effort be made to strengthen the unity in actions of socialist countries, all revolutionary and peaceful forces, the anti-war and anti-nuclear movements from all different segments of the population in all different parts of the world, for the defense of peace, for defense of peoples' right to exist, for eliminating the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

As a result of all this, the MPRP and the MPR government, as before, are directing their future foreign policy activity toward strengthening in every way possible friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, toward further reinforcement of the unity of socialist countries and all progressive and peaceful forces in the struggle for deepening international detente and averting nuclear war, for preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

Comrades! In conclusion, I call on you to participate actively in the work of the present Plenum.

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NINE-MONTH 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Results of Fulfillment of the State Plan for Development of the MPR National Economy and Culture for Nine Months of 1982"]

[Text] Our country's workers, in putting into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, have demonstrated a high level of political and labor activity, spread widely national socialist competition, and according to basic indicators, have fulfilled successfully the plan for the first nine months of the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

In fulfilling and surpassing plan quotas, the extensive work of party, state, social, economic and cultural organizations helped promote implementation of the tasks and assignments set forth in the speech by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, at a joint session of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers in July of this year. Also, national socialist competition has been extended broadly in honor of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

I. Agriculture

As of 1 October of this year, 9,449,300 head of young livestock animals are being raised; this represents successful fulfillment of the state plan for increasing the livestock population.

The plan for procurement of goat's down, and hair and sheddings of larger livestock has been surpassed. The plan for procurement of sheep's and goat's wool was met by 98.9-99.5 percent. The plan for procurement of all types of wool was surpassed in the Bulgan, Dundgobi and Oborhangay aymags.

As of 1 October, harvest has been completed on 32 percent of the total land planted with grain, 90.3 percent of the land planted with potatoes, and 86.1 percent of the land planted with vegetables. Compared to the corresponding period last year, the volume of the vegetable and potato harvest has increased by a factor of 1.3-1.8.

The year's production plan for butter has been met by 85.5 percent. The Bayan-Olgii and Ubs aymags and 43 somons have surpassed the year's production plan for butter.

The material-technical base for agriculture has been strengthened. More than 640 tractors, approximately 300 different types of trucks, almost 100 combines and other agricultural technical equipment have been delivered; also put into operation were 2,464 structures for livestock housing with a total capacity for 1.2 million animals, and 273 bore wells and 603 pit wells.

Stores of 1,057,500 tons of hay have been laid in, which comprises 90 percent of the plan quota. The plan for hay stores was surpassed in the Arhangay, Bayan-Olgii, Dornogobi, Dundgobi, Dzabhan, Oborhangay, Ubs and Hobsgol aymags.

II. Industry

The volume of industrial production increased by 10.7 percent compared to the same period last year; the nine-month plan for production output was met by 100.7 percent, and the sales plan by 103.1 percent. Compared to the same period last year, labor productivity in this sector grew by 1.2 percent. The nine-month plan was fulfilled by 102.3 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth of gross production in the major sectors:

(in percent)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Comparison with same period last year</u>
Power Industry	97.4	97.2
Fuel Industry	99.1	110.3
Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	104.5	139.5
Machine Construction and Metal-working Industry	95.5	120.1
Construction Materials Industry	97.5	115.2
Timber and Woodworking Industry	98.3	99.0
Textile Industry	104.3	153.0
Leather, Fur and Shoe Industry	102.6	103.4
Sewing Industry	102.2	98.5
Glass, China and Pottery Industry	107.1	107.3
Printing Industry	101.8	98.4
Food Industry	97.2	101.3

The majority of ministries and the industrial enterprises within their jurisdiction, having surpassed the plans for output and sales of production, were successful; these include the Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry, the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, the Ministry of Culture, and others.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in output and realization of production, and increase in labor productivity by ministries and departments:

(in percent)

<u>Ministry or Department</u>	<u>Production Output</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>		<u>Production Output compared to same period last year</u>
		<u>Sales</u>	<u>Increase in Labor Productivity</u>	
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	96.2	103.5	96.2	101.9
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	105.7	106.6	102.6	129.3
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	103.2	103.3	106.5	113.4
Ministry of Forestry and Wood- working Industry	101.3	99.8	101.7	103.3
Ministry of Con- struction and Construction Materials	96.9	99.3	96.0	113.5
Ministry of Transportation	95.1	93.5	95.5	100.6
Ministry of Agriculture	92.1	94.8	93.9	106.5
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	106.3	--	114.2	102.1
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	98.9	102.5	98.4	100.1
Ministry of Health	103.7	102.8	109.1	105.1
Ministry of Culture	104.2	107.8	105.7	101.5
Ulaanbaatar Rail- road Administra- tion	107.1	--	106.5	100.5

Plans for output and sales of production were surpassed by the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, the "Mongolsovtsvetmet" [Mongolian-Soviet Nonferrous Metals] Production Association, the Aduunchuluun, Tsagan-obao, Mogoyngol and Baga nuur coal mines, a machinery and equipment repair plant, lime and silicate brick works, claydite works, Yoroo Lumber Industry, Woodworking Combine, auto repair shops in the Dzabhan and Hobd aymags, the production association of wool-processing enterprises, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory, a food combine in the Dornod Aymag, a meat combine in the city of Choybalsan, the Ulaanbaatar Canned Meat Combine, Bulgan Aymag [Flour] Milling and Feed Enterprise and a number of other industrial enterprises.

However, the Sharyn gol and Tabantolgoy coal mines, the Sayhan-obao mine, the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking Combine, the Furniture Factory, the Tunhal Lumber Industry, the Eren Cart Enterprise, a joint electrical-sanitary engineering enterprise, a cement plant, a wall-materials combine, reinforced and light-weight concrete plants, the Sewing and Leather Shoe Production Association, the [Flour] Milling and Feed Production Association Ulaanbaatar Confectionery Factory, and several other enterprises fell short of their production plans.

The following data show plan fulfillment and rate of growth of the basic types of industrial production:

(in percent)

<u>Type of Production</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Comparison with same period last year</u>
Electrical power	93.0	95.4
Heat power	99.1	95.6
Coal	99.1	110.2
Copper concentrate	104.3	142.3
Molybdenum concentrate	122.0	141.8
Fluorspar	104.4	106.5
Lime	101.3	108.1
Construction brick	88.3	102.1
Cement	95.4	211.2
Saw-timber	93.6	101.8
Pre-fabricated reinforced concrete	85.0	113.5
Major automotive repairs	101.0	97.7
Wool fabrics	101.8	98.9
Down outerwear	105.6	--
Carpets	100.1	182.5
Knitted articles	102.8	117.5
Kid leather	102.4	113.5
Box-calf, Russian leather	100.4	100.5
Leather coats	105.2	115.0
Washed wool	108.4	127.4
Felt	100.5	100.1
Felt boots	101.1	96.9
Coats	101.1	96.4
Suits	91.6	101.1
Leather jackets	102.3	107.2
Sheepskin coats	105.0	105.7
Porcelain articles	105.3	170.2
Glass articles	120.0	80.2
Meat (Industrial production)	121.4	91.5
Pork	95.4	122.9

Canned meats	100.5	98.0
Sausage products	102.7	105.6
Milk, dairy products	104.6	125.6
Flour	86.3	97.5
Bread	112.1	108.9
Pastry products, candies, cookies	100.8	100.4
Butter	84.9	100.7
Fruit drinks and mineral water	107.2	97.2
Household soap	90.8	108.2
Mixed feed	165.0	95.7
Newspapers	105.1	100.5

The plan for output of first quality production was met by 90 percent. A number of industrial enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, the Ministry of Social Economy and Services, and the Ministry of Transportation, did not fulfill their plans for output of first quality production.

III. Construction

The volume of construction-installation work performed by domestic construction organizations increased by 4.5 percent compared to the same period last year. In the nine months of this year, 252 projects were put into operation.

Labor productivity in construction increased by 1.9 percent compared to the same period last year and the plan was met by 100.7 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth of construction work and the increase in labor productivity by ministries and departments:

(in percent)

<u>Ministry or Department</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>		<u>Increase in labor productivity</u>	<u>Volume of work compared to same period last year</u>
	<u>Projects put into operation</u>	<u>Construction- installation work</u>		
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	50.0	96.9	97.6	104.5
Main Construction Troops Administration	34.8	90.4	--	100.3
Ministry of Water Management	18.2	88.4	88.7	96.4
Ministry of Transportation	0	94.5	82.9	143.2
Ministry of Communications	58.3	88.0	102.9	86.9

Ministry of Social Economy and Services	33.3	92.2	95.4	88.3
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	37.5	92.2	108.2	106.2
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	100.0	105.2	105.2	99.0
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	50.0	124.1	150.6	108.7
Main Highway Administration	91.7	102.2	99.2	119.2

The percentage of the nine-month plan for putting projects into operation met by various organizations is as follows: the Ministry of Agriculture--23.4 percent; the Ministry of Water Management--40 percent; the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry--18.5 percent; the Ministry of Light and Food Industry--40 percent; the Ministry of Communications--70 percent; the executive committee of the Ulaanbaatar Assembly of Peoples Deputies--67.9 percent; the executive committee of the Durhan Assembly of People's Deputies--33.3 percent; and the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry and the Ministry of Transportation have not yet put one project into operation.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The nine-month plan for freight transport by all types of transportation was met by 105.1 percent; the passenger transportation plan was met by 103.6 percent. The plan for increasing labor productivity in transportation (given in transport-kilometers) was met by 100.8 percent; this includes motor transport--103.0 percent, rail transport--97.8 percent, and air transport--101.2 percent.

The following data show plan fulfillment by various forms of transport:

(in percent)

<u>Type of transport</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Comparison with same period last year</u>
Freight turnover of:		
Motor transport	100.7	104.2
Rail transport	99.6	106.3
Air transport	103.2	91.7
Freight-hauling by:		
Motor transport	107.8	111.4
Rail transport	99.1	105.1
Air transport	103.8	98.7

Passenger turnover in:		
Motor transport	104.5	104.5
Rail transport	108.1	105.2
Air transport	103.5	108.0

Passengers carried by:		
Motor transport	103.6	104.6
Rail transport	103.9	104.7
Air transport	99.3	105.6

The administrations of transportation enterprises in the Dundgobi, Oborhangay, Selenge and Hobd aymags, motor depots No 1, 22, 27, 39, and a number of other transportation enterprises surpassed the nine-month plan for freight turnover and freight-hauling.

However, the administrations of transportation enterprises in the Bulgan and Hobsgol aymags, motor depots No 33, 40, 42, and the motor depot of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply did not meet the plan for freight-hauling.

The volume of receipts of communications enterprises increased by 12.6 percent compared to the same period last year and the nine-month plan was met by 104.1 percent.

The following data show plan fulfillment of basic indicators of communications work:

(in percent)

<u>Basic indicators</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Comparison with same period last year</u>
Automatic telephone stations	99.5	100.9
Telephone points	100.3	103.1
Radio points	100.2	108.1
Radio receivers	101.2	104.6
Televisions	104.0	112.3
Newspaper delivery	103.8	104.2
Letters and packages sent	103.2	113.2
Telegrams sent	101.7	104.0
Telephone calls	102.6	105.3

The number of brigades and departments in agricultural cooperatives and state farms supplied with communications equipment grew by 1.2 percent compared to the same period last year, and the nine-month plan was fulfilled.

V. Growth of the People's Material Well-Being and Cultural Level

The volume of retail goods turnover grew by 5.0 percent compared to the same period last year and the nine-month plan was fulfilled by 100.8 percent.

The following data show plan fulfillment and rate of growth of retail goods turnover by various ministries and departments:

(in percent)

<u>Ministry or Department</u>	<u>Plan Fulfillment</u>	<u>Comparison with same period last year</u>
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	100.5	104.2
Ministry of Culture	105.8	109.1
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	99.0	114.1
Ministry of Health	111.0	108.3
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	100.8	103.0

The plan for production sales of public dining enterprises was fulfilled by 99.2 percent; and the volume increased by 4.2 percent compared to the same period last year.

The volume of income from social economy and services increased by 7.8 percent and the nine-month plan was surpassed by 4.8 percent.

In the 1982-1983 academic year, 52,200 children entered the first grade in general education schools; 13,000 students entered institutions of higher education and secondary specialized education institutions; this is a 3-6.6 percent increase over the same period last year.

A great deal of work has been done to improve medical services for the population and public services and amenities in cities and towns.

The economic cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation is constantly expanding. Compared to the same period last year, foreign trade turnover increased by 16.9 percent; export increased by 28.9 percent and import by 10.2 percent.

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